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## PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CUP-FUNGI—V. DISCINA VENOSA

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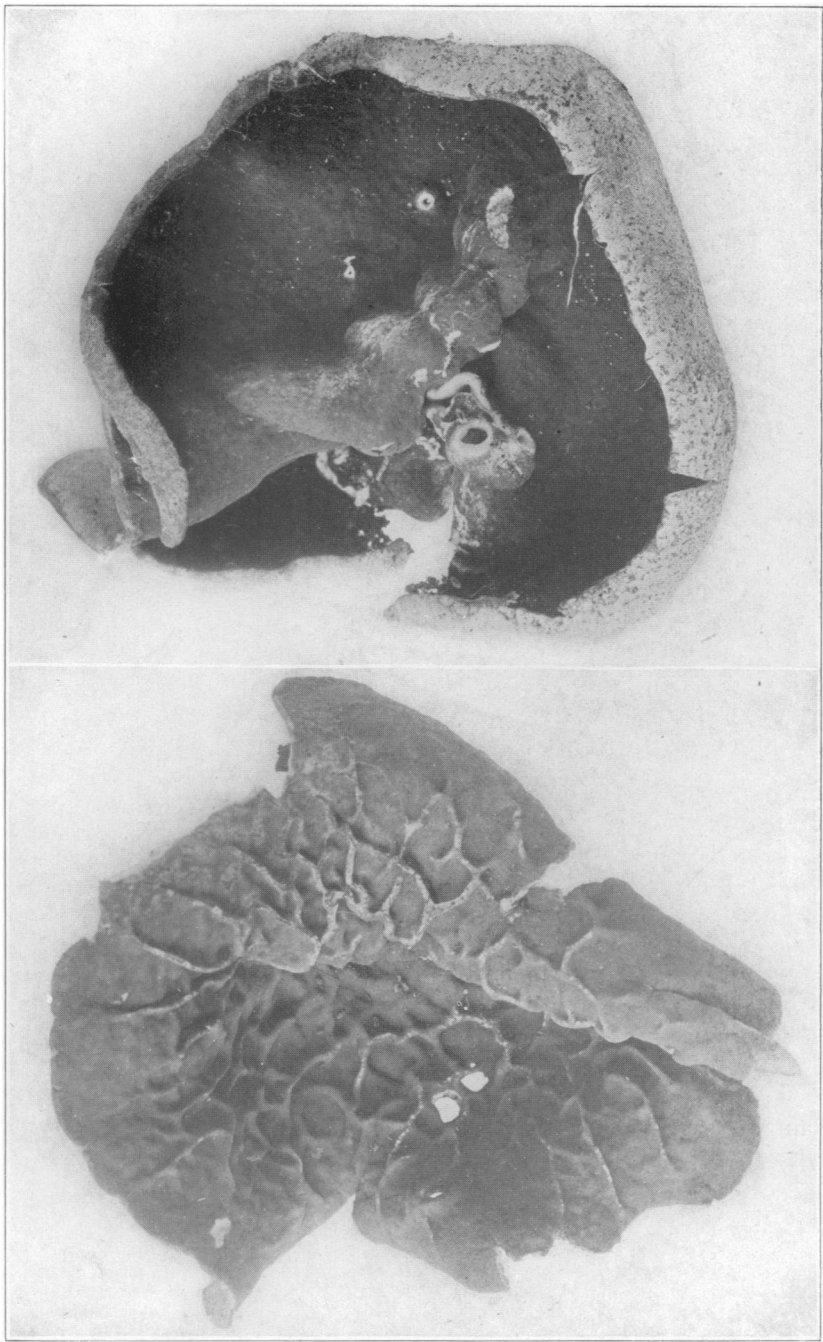
(WITH PLATE 5)

During the past two seasons, a number of specimens of *Discina venosa*, one of the largest and most attractive species of the cup-fungi, have been referred to the writer for determination.

As shown in the accompanying photograph and as indicated by the specific name, the hymenium shows a strong tendency to become folded into vein-like markings. While these are sometimes absent in young specimens, they are almost invariably present in matured forms to a greater or lesser extent. This characteristic has suggested such names as "*venosa*" and "*reticulata*" both of which have been used by different authors as a specific name for the same species.

In the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden are a number of specimens of this species collected at Farmington, New York, by Edgar Brown in May and June, 1890. The largest specimen in this collection was said to measure twelve inches in diameter, while many of them were five to seven inches. These plants were erroneously referred by Mr. Ellis to *Peziza perlata* Fries, a species which closely resembles *Peziza venosa* in external appearance, although usually not so large. A part of the same material was apparently distributed in North American Fungi 2621 under this name.

The specimens from which the accompanying illustrations were produced were collected by Dr. L. H. Pennington near Syracuse,



DISCINA VENOSA (PERS.) SACC.

New York, in May, 1916. Similar specimens were sent by Dr. Pennington in May, 1915, and his letter indicates that the species had been observed the preceding year. The collection of the same species in the same general region three times either in May or June is an interesting coincidence and probably indicates about the time the species should be expected in that latitude.

DISCINA VENOSA (Pers.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 8: 104. 1889

*Peziza venosa* Pers. Syn. Fung. 638. 1801. (Excl. syn.)

*Peziza reticulata* Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl. 156. 1825.

*Plicaria reticulata* Fuckel, Symb. Myc. 328. 1869.

*Aleuria venosa* Gill. Champ. Fr. Discom. 37. 1879.

*Acetabula venosa* Lamb. Fl. Myc. Belg. 2: 574. 1880.

*Discina reticulata* Sacc. Syll. Fung. 8: 100. 1889.

*Disciotis venosa* Boud. Hist. Cl. Discom. Eu. 42. 1907.

Apothecia solitary or gregarious, substipitate with the base lacunose, at first shallow cup-shaped, soon becoming depressed and finally resting on the substratum with the extreme margin slightly elevated, when young entire, often irregularly radially splitting at maturity, externally whitish or brownish white, and slightly pruinose or scurfy, reaching a diameter of 20 cm.; hymenium reddish-brown, dried specimens often dusted over with the spores which are rust-colored in mass, and with the hymenium irregularly convolute, convolutions either radial or giving a reticulate character; asci cylindric or subclavate, reaching a diameter of  $25\mu$ ; spores 1-seriate or slightly crowded, ellipsoid, smooth, pale yellowish,  $22-30 \times 12-17\mu$ ; paraphyses clinging together in masses, enlarged above reaching a diameter of  $8\mu$ , yellowish-brown.

On the ground in deciduous woods.

TYPE LOCALITY: Europe.

DISTRIBUTION: New York to Ohio; also in Europe.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Boud. Ic. Myc. *pl.* 254; Gill. Champ. Fr. Discom. *pl.* 34; Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl. *pl.* 156; Rab. Krypt. Fl. 1<sup>3</sup>: 922, *f.* 1-3.

EXSICCATI: Ellis & Ev. N. Am. Fungi 2621.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.